six months, and \$1 for three months, invaria-Single copies, 2 cents.

For local matter, see fourth page,

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

nothing further from the army, the larger por tion of which is being massed at Fredericks burg. Gen. Burnside will be ready for the rebe

ville Journal threatens a "pressure" upon the spices of men who proclaim their alliance with the North. These Kentucky politicians, who tions as "our" victories, are not in a position

the President "will not modify or withdraw his emancipation proclamation.²⁴ Here, it did not peed that indication to satisfy everybody that the President will be as inflexible in adhering

The modus operandi of getting up a "pres by the Louisville Journal:

by the Louisville Journal:

"It deeply behooves the Conservatives of the
nation, comprising a vast majority of the loyal
people vigorously to heatir themselves in every
patriotic and legitimate way. They should at
once address themselves to the work of pressure
in behalf of the Constitution. And it is to the
stremous performance of this work that we fain
would stimulate them by holding up to view
General McClellan's removal in the relations
smalled by the convent remove of the home General McClellan's removal in the relations supplied by the current runors of the hour. We must not leave the work to perform itself. We must not rest content with the expression of opinion at the ballot-box, salutary and imposing though it is, and potent as we trust it will prove in the end. We must, within the next forty or fifty days, employ every lawful agency at our command to make the opinion thus expressed predominant in the Aministration. We, to be sure, have won a great and "heering victory in the elections, but, if we do not follow it up immediately and energetically by all the means of pressure known to honorable personasion, it may turn to ashes in our grasp.

We must improve our victory, by carnestly urging it upon the judgment and conscience of the President, and by causing him to feel that the public will, deliberately expressed, conspires with principle and expediency to enjoin a faithful adherence to the policy from which, under the momentary influence of evil counsellors, he has thought of departing. In short, we must seasonably counteract the radical pressure upon the President and seat the consequence of the properties.

will of the people as declared at the ballothox.

"In this cudeavor, the press, public meetings, official bodies, members of Congress elect, conservative members of the present Congress, delegations of clizens, petitions, letters, private solicitations, and all the other agencies of expression and appeal, will find ample scope for beneficent exertion. Let them all be exerted promptly with the atmost vigor. The conservative pressure cannot be applied too soon order grouped together, in a small space, a great grouped together, in a small space, a great retwo staggishly. Let us be admonshed by medical facts and opinious, reflect in the case of the surgeous of the surgeous of the eventual section of the surgeous of the Pate cause we see no reason to doubt that the people will be true to the President and to themselves."

a financial article in this paper, in which we medical subjects. ather stated the current tendencies of public pinion, than urged any special views of our We, however, are still unable to see the axed out of existence, their place may be supcithout depreciating or inflating the currency.

Advertiser refers, without expressly en rsing it, and yet doing so by implication, to ender. If to make notes, which are convertible into six per cent. bonds, a legal tender, is

oubtless all be crowded during the winter.

to speak of the excellencies or defects of these

prompt in the discharge of their duties. No man gets, as in some hotels, a rude or uncivil

Rean act of the hat Congress the Secretarian and has every facility for curing iron, coal and all inunitions of war.

The bar at this hotel is a feature in itself, and is kept upon the principle that should always characterize this department of a public house. It is no place for loafers, or those who would in this department, knows his business, and under his practiced eye all the business moves forward with that precision and quiet which

MOVEMENTS OF THE COSSERVATIVES.—The whole, and, it is supposed, was instantly killed as his lifeless corpse was, this morning, found, with the skull smached in, lying in the remetry fork are holding a correspondence with the remetry, but a few rods from his residence."

A man by the name of John Lewis has been relicked in regard to reconstruction of the remetry.

ARMX MAIL.—We understand that the army

Daily National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862.

THE NEWS.

A CORRECTION.—We are assured by a gen-tleman of the highest respectibility, and thor-oughly loyal with all, that our correspondent was mistaken in supposing that the prime dement or recognition of the Southern Confed eracy. She has been accustomed, he says, to dress thus from childhood, and had not the remotest idea that she was giving offence to any one She is the wife of a gallant officer in the U. S to an officer in the regular army. We are cer some persons in Washington, to show their

VOL. II.

We are glad to know that a lady of such ray our country; and though from taste she wor upon her head, on this occasion, the "red, white and red," it was not out of regard for the Southern Confederacy,

We make this correction on the authority of gentleman who assures us that the lady in

LIEUT, COL. FULLER,-Lient, Col. Henry W. Fuller, of Concord, N. H., who went with Gen. Hunter's command, as an officer of a New just arrived from Port Royal, to assume a new ne of the new regiments. Col. Fuller is ; profession, who, both at college and in the very decided Democrat, with no abolitic ciplined and reliable body of men, and that the

s of making a covert attack upon Secretary Seward. This is folio. Our attacks are never covert. We leave all such busidess to the Sur a vocation in which that editor is an adept. As to our billingsgate abuse of McClellan, "let the galled jade wince." The *Stor* had as well say Fessenden.

pleasure the receipt of a valuable medical doenment from the pen of Dr. Silas L. Loomis, A. M., M. D. It is the "Introductory Address to the Course of Medical Lectures in the Georgetown

The work before us exhibits to advantage the learning and skill of Dr. Loomis. He has riety of medical facts and opinious, reflecting

the country as one of the surgeons of the Patent and wounded soldiers is doing honor to his

We commend this address to all our time devotes nearly a column to a review of who desire to obtain practical knowledge on

ments, presented before the Committees appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine New Lambor Harbor for a Naval Station.

This official pamphlet is of value at the pres ent moment. It shows that the depth of water suggestion of one of its correspondents, that under its guns, has a line, hard beach, with a lice of issuing Treasury notes, Treasury clear, deep water, where the yard might be bonds, having twenty years to run, and hear-ing an interest of four-and-a-half per cent., be from the Atlantic, around Montank Point, our made use of, and that these bonds be made a legal largest vessels of war will here find a broad and secure harbor. In case of war, the fortifications on Groton Heights, directly opposite, would command the situation and reach invading vessels at a long range. The light-house point, across the entrance to the harbor, can be easily OUR HOTELS.—The Washington hotels and fortified with modern engines of war, and thus,

The cost of making New London a first-class We are not able, from a personal inspection, naval station would be much less than that necessary for any other equally desirable port notels. But from what we have seen of the on the whole Atlantic coast. The harbor is Metropolitan, we judge that no better house never endangered by ice, as is proved by the can be found in this town. The gentlemanly fact that the Sound steamers and a large class proprietor, A. R. Potts, Esq., understands fully of whale ships enter and leave it with ease in how to keep a good hotel.

Of whale ships enter and leave it with ease in how to keep a good hotel.

A single tide, in ordinary To begin with, there is perfect neatness in weather, will bring from and carry out all ves all departments, a desideration indispensable in sels to the open Atlantic. It is connected with a hotel. His clerks are affable and always several railroads, and has every facility for pro-

By an act of the last Congress, the Secretary man gets, as in some intest, a time whether guest or not. The servants about the house are always respectful, and ready to attend to every want.

By an act of the last congress, the section of the Navy was empowered to appoint a board of may officers to report on a new navy yard. This board has been actively engaged in making examinations, and this statement of facts clear ly shows why the report should be in favor of the ensuing session of Congress. The subject election, but that it was only a dodge to draw is one of great importance, especially at the out and find out who were ill-disposed towards is one of great importance, especially at the present time, and cannot fail to secure, what it so well deserves, the attention of the country,

> A most foul and brutal murder has just been committed in Princeton, N. J. The correspond-

Sommitted in Princeton, N. J. The correspondommitted in Princeton of Princeton, N. J. The correspondommitted in Princeton of Princeton of

giving new guarantees to slavery. These men will do well to remember that there is such a grime as treason, and possibly they may be regularly the fact some day.

Anny Math.—We understand that the army

mail was turned back yesterday. This is indifraitive of a forward movement. We may expert warm work soon. A gentleman from the
front tells that all is in motion, and the soldlers
in excellent spirits.

Commanded by Colonel Dayls, and consists of son, opener as regarding in finantry, cavairy and arithmer, dark north and prevailed here during the day.

Lient, Cooper, of the Third New York infinitely, died here on Saturday night of typhoid feter. His remains left here this afternoon for
Cooporstown, New York, where he belonged.

TORE EXPLOITS OF OUR GLORIOUS

From the New York Tribune of Vesterday. THE WAR IN LOUISIANA-FIGHT ON BAYOU

LOUISIANA. EXPLOITS OF OUR NAVY THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Pleasyone, of October 31st

Bayou Lafourche:

It appears that on Monday the Confederates marched 22 miles to Napoleonville to meet the United States forces, and then, to select a suitable position, they fell back inhe miles to the spot where the engagement took place.

The Confederates, we learn, unmibered about 330, and were commanded by Col. McPheeters, of the Eighteenth Louislana Volunteers.

The United States forces, on arriving at Napoleonville, it appears, heard that the Confederates had fallen back, and immediately pressed forward in pursuit, feeling for them with shell, occasionally, as they advanced. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon the United States forces came in sight of the Confederates, who were drawn up in position.

came in sight of the Confederates, who were drawn up in position.

The fight at once commenced, the United States forces opened with shell, while the Thirteenth Connecticut and the Eighth New Hampshire were crossing the bayon, under a brisk fire from the Confederates. The two regiments named attacked the Confederates in front. At the same time, the Seventy-fifth New York marched up and took position in the rear of the Thirteenth Connecticut. The Seventy-fifth was not under fire. While the Confederates were attacked in front, a body of United States cavalry advanced to attack them in flank, but about the time they got within fighting distance the Confederates, unable longer to withstand the vigorous onset made by an overwhelming force, surrendered.

The night du not has more than half an hour, our informant thinks, and was quite warmly contested, both sides displaying great courage. The attacking force vigorously pressed forward unchecked by the brisk fire of the Confederates, and the latter sustained the combat with great spirit until their assailants were within five pages of them, when they three down their warms.

Our informant says that the fight was about over, most of the Confederates having fail down their arms, when the exptain of one of the companies of the Thirteenth Connecticut advanced on Coloned McPhreters and demanded that he surrender. The latter swore he would not, and, drawing a pistol, shot the captain. Immediately, a private of the Thirteenth Connecticut shot the coloned through the head, killing him on the spot. So infraited were the men of that regiment at the shooting of the captain that it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could restrain them from rushing on and killing the whole Confederate force. Our informant also says that after the fight

dent of the N. O. Delta, who accompanied the recent expedition of General Weitzel, writes a follows, October 29, from "Camp Lafeurche

dentials in their hands. If the black has no ottached himself to any man in the brigade, he will answer your demand to sell by saying, 'd does not want to sell 'em—I want to go along— and I givo 'em.' They are generally received under such circumstaness, for two reasons— one is no man has a right to say to them may and the other that their game is quite palarable Many are used for relieving the soddlers of severe and heavy duties, such as assisting to care for the sick belying trains to good the core

our renders, the stories about a Union party in North Carolina, commencing with the famous ries, because they fall in with its old "Whig" sympathics and delusions. But the real truth is, that the "Whites" of the South are more usly for secession than the "Den crats," referring to those classifications as they nee existed.

It appears by recent advices, that Governo Vance rejects with utter contempt the wheedling proposition of Governor Stanley for a person. onference,

A correspondent of the New York Headd criting from Newbern, November 12, says: I talked with some of the people about tio rnor Vance as a Union man. They told a the Confederacy; and on that very movemen many have slice been arrested and impris

oned.

Many of the assertions may appear strang after what the North has been led to believe a regard to North Carolina. Yet I am right, an have been very particular to give nothing of questionable character.

From the New York Tribune of Yesteria;. The United States granboat Connecticut arrived on Saturday evening from Galveston, New Orleans, Key West, and Port Royal.

The officers of the Connecticut report the entire coast of Texas in possession of the national forces.

At Apaco it was positively ascertained that no less than three vessels were being fitted out in the port of St. George's, in the Island of Bermuda, to be employed in the rebel service against our commerce on the high seas; that while our own ships were denied coal, every facility and aid was afforded the rebels in the construction and furnishing of these vessels.

worth \$150 per sack, and scarce even at that price.

Our naval forces, without the aid of the military, took Galveston, Texas, on the 8th day of October, and the place is now guarded alone by our gauboats. What is wanted now is to send, without delay, a sufficient military force, not only to hold the place, but to protect the Union people who are there and who have not the arms or the means to protect themselves against rebel barbarities. The gunboats now stationed there are doing all that they can to afford protection to the people. On the what at Galveston may be seen large numbers of people congregated together, immediately opposite to our fleet, where they remain day and night, so that, if attacked by rebelsoldiers, they may be sheltered by theire from our ships. But night, so that, if attacked by rebel soldiers, they may be sheltered by the fire from our ships. But notwithstanding great watchfulness and care are exerted by our navil officers, in command, yet it sometimes happens that a strong force of rebel rangers and cavalry at night time come down to the city across the bridge, and seize upon good Union men and force them into their ranks; and a refusal to job them under such circumstances is instantly punished with death to the offender. Such a case occurred the night before the arrival at Galveston of the Connectiont. The rebel cavalry came down at

At Arangas Bay we have several well-ara

xessels, which effectually keep out English as well as rebet traders.

At Matagorde Bay a sharp and most efficient blockade is kept up by Commodore Remehaw's squadron. Within a few days our navat forces there captured very many vessels, both large and small.

On the afternoon of the 50th of October the Connecticut captured the English "white-washed" brig Hermosa. She is deeply laden with a full cargo, consisting of drugs, dry goods, army blankets, hardware, powder, shoes, wines, quinine, and a well assorted cargo generally. When captured she was close under the shore, say about two miles distant, and about fiftee miles to the castward of Sabine. Her captain, with the second mate, had already gone ashore to ascertain where best to land his cargo, but on his return to the brig he was convinced, if not satisfied, that Commander Haxtun had already determined to relieve him Hastan had already determined to relieve him from the duty of discharging cargo at that point by putting a prize crew on board the brig, and sending her into Key West for legal

UNITED STATES LOAN. -- In accordance with ry yesterday opened the bids for about thirteen At least three hours were thus consumed, and times over this amount was bid, at from par to be awarded to those who offered at a fraction more than three per cent. The proposals came, for the larger part, from the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphin; and among the largest successful bidders are Jay Cook & Co., and Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., of this city.— Ketchum & Co., of New York, offered more than four millions and a half at three and fivehundredths for themselves and other parties and Ward, Campbell & Co., one million two hundred and fifty thousand, at a premium ranging from two and a half to three and a quarter. They also secured a good portion of cited on the occasion; and gentlemen who had for years attended such openings, say they never saw a larger number of interested persons present. Some little merriment was caused by the reading of one of the bids from a gentleman in Philadelphia, for flfty dollars' worth of the recipits bulk exceed that of the Great Exhibition closed without any formal ceremonics. The attendance and total recipits bulk exceed that of the Great Exhibition. loan. "Rather than not have it," he said in the companies had his letter, "I will give one per cent," But this Parliamen bidder will, of course, be disappointed, the offer being at too low a figure.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Astor House Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the details for a public reception of Major General Banks and his esteemed lady. Judge Charles A. Pea-body presided, and Cephas Brainard acted as body presided, and Cephas Brainard acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Colonel Montgomery, P. M. Wetmore, John Fitch and others, highly complimentary to Gen. Banks, and a committee of thirty-four was agreed upon to arrange the details of the reception. This committee appointed a sub-committee to wait upon the general and ascertain his pleasure as to the time and place of reception,—N. Y. Times.

THE AMBRICAN LEGATION IN CHINA.-The The American Learners in China.—The London and China Telegraph learns from its corresignalents that Mr. Burlingame lately applied to the Chinese Government for a site whereon to establish the American Consulate, urging his claim to similar privileges with France and England. He was informed in reply that he had come to Peking in a manner different from that of those two nations, and could not have a site granted to him, but that he should have every assistance in results a he should have every assistance in reuting building suitable for the American Legation

News Items.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The steamer Greassian, now at New York, will take the place of the Rhode bland as transports to the Gulf squar-ron. The Rhode Island is to be fitted out have immediately with heavy armament as a cruiser.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IN IMPORTANT EXCHANGE OF PRO

CAJOR GENERAL HITCHCOCK AND COLONE MINSIONERS TO EFFECT AN EXCHANGE OF

OME PRISONERS READY TO TAK THE FIELD.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. PROM EUROPE. 1

ADDITIONAL BY THE ETNA.

THE N. V. DEPALCATIONS.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

day declared that he has exchanged an ag regate of eight thousand officers and men, it ember; also, all the New York officers and wo batteries, now at Camp Douglas, Chicago

Indianapolis, and ready to take the field. Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners Colonel Ludlow will assist him. Colonel Lud was offered the appointment of Chief Commissioner, but declined, as it would interfer with his duties as a member of General Dix'

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

emberton Disbands the Guerillas—Pederal Advance into Arkansas—Hernande Occupted Cotton Coming Forward—Ne-grors Sent to the Interior.

day uight, off Plum Poim Bend, and sank in fifteen feet of water. There were over one hundred persons absard, fifteen of whom were drowned. They were principally of the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off on the next morn-ing by the steamer Tigress.

The boot was valued at \$15,000, and is prob-ably a total loss. She was loaded with goods and stores, which were budly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Mississippe.

fuller advices by the Etna, off Cape Race, have been received:

GREAT RESTAIN.

The London Times anys that England's ship yards are open to all. England does not fit out ships of war, but self their component parts to all comors. The Times then quotes from the message of Presides Pierce to Congress, in 1856, to show what America considered for neutrality, and what she was jastified in doing during the Russian war. The Times adds:

"England has never gone beyond or fully up to the bounds of the American theory, which is perfectly sound, and English neutrals sit as disciples at the feet of President Pierce."

The London Daily News has a very different argment. It says that the Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligitions which its subjects might be tempted to commit. But looking at the grave charges made against Lairel's ship building yard on the Mersey, where a may to be use against a friently Power is being built, after England has declared her neutrality, is not the Government sound either to terminate this illegal state of things or to withdraw its neutrality proclamation!

New York, Nov. 17.—The Telbine states that negotiations are progressing between the Conservatives of New York and the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond. The proposition made by the former can that the Southern States cheek Congressions to take their seats be-

States elect Congressmen to take their seats be-fore the first of January, so as to put aside the cumnicipation prodamation.

That a convention then be held to reconstruct the Union, giving immunity to the rebels, and to secure the protection of slavery under the Constitution. She first proposition has been rejected by the relacis, but negotiation is still going on, which may head to the success of the plan of the Conservatives.

Federal Advance toward Murfreesboro', NASHVIEEE, November 16.—General Silla-livideon moved this morning on the Murfress-isno' road. General Criticalen's division is at Silver Springs, twelve miles from Lebanon, A part of Morgan's rebel force is at Lebanon, and a portion came within two miles of Crit-

How to make pantoloous last-Make the cost of

THE STORY OF A GERMAN PRINCESS Fulleyrand and the Princess Dorothea-Remarkable Personal History.

Remarkable Personal History.

The London Speciator, noticing the death of Princesa Dorothea, of Courland, Duchess of Sagan, at her castle in Prussian Silesia, on the 19th of September last, gives an interesting review of her singular career. She was born August 21, 1793, and was the youngest of four daughters of Prince Peter, son of the celebrated Ernest John de Biron, whom Anna of Russia raised from the dust to the highest dignities in the empire, giving thin the Duchy of Courland as but a slight token of her favor. By the will of his father Peter married in early life; but his violent temper made his matrimonial state a very unhapty one, and he brought two wives to the grave before he was thirty years old. Then he made the acquaintance of Ann Charlotte, of Medem, the daughter of a poor German hobbenan, possessing as small property in Courlandand, and, attracted by her physical and mental charms, offered her his hand, which she accepted.

The offancing of this union were four daugh.

and, sitracted by her physical and mental-charms, offered her his hand, which she accepted.

The offspring of this union were four daughters, who for a long time were held to be the most perfect beauties in Europe. Uniting the sharms of unusual intellectual capacity with the symmetry of corporeal perfection, the fame of the four princesses of Courtand spread through the whole of Europe, and poets came to sing their praises, while kings worshipped at their feet. All had numerous brilliant offers of marriage; but, by the advice of their mother, each of the four princesses made a love match, or what was held to be such. The eldest married a Count of Schulenburg; the second the Prince of Hohenzolleru-Hechingen; the third a Dake of Accrenza; and the youngest, Dorothes, the Count de Talleyrand, e general in the French army. It was this last-named lady who died but a few weeks ago, as Duchess of Sagan, after as eventful a career as ever fell to the lot of duchess or princess.

THE PHINCESS AND TALLEYRAND.

The union of Dorothes, of Courland, with

duchess or princess.

THE PHINCESS AND TALLETRAND.

The union of Dorothes, of Courland, with the Count de Talleyrand, afterwards Duke de Dino, was not a happy one, though professedly a love match. The Princess was only sixteen years old at the time of her marriage, which took place on the 23d of April, 1869, and so full of radiant beauty, that after the first month of her arrival in Paris, crowds used to follow her carriage in the streets wherever she went, and masses of boole solod for hours under the

The knowledge of this could not long be hid-den from the gossippers of the salosa, and had the consequence of bringing forward a host of open admirers and amis—among them Prince Talleyrand. The great statesman was mable to hide his fervent admiration of his young niece, and contiding in his relationship, offered her the protection of his name and position. Shrewd far beyond her age, the Princess Doro-thea neither refused nor accepted this protec-tion; but while treating Talleyrand invariably as a kind and loving uncle, managed to keep him for some time at a respectful distance. This tion; but while treating Talleyrand invariably as a kind and loving uncle, managed to keep him for some time at a respectful distance. This naturally increased the ardor of the enamored diplomatist, who henceforth, and for the rest of his life, became one of the most faithful and sincere friends of the Princess.

Probably there was not a being in the world to whom Talleyrand, in his latter age, was so thoroughly and so steadfastly attached as to his young niece. Dazzled, at first, by her extreme heauty, he was completely cantivated, after

theroughly and so steadfastly attached as to his young niece. Dazzled, at first, by her extreme beauty, he was completely captivated, after somewhat fulter acquaintance, by the gentality of her intellect—to such an extent that not unfrequently her advice ruled the most important of his undertakings. An immediate point of sympathy between the Prince and his niece was established in the dislike of both to the person and court of the Emperor.

THE GOLET OF NAPOLEON 1.

The refined manners of the Princess Dorothea recoiled at the lunate vulgarity of the generals and field marshals, and their low-born spouses, who gave the tos in the Tuilleries; and the often coarse behavior of the mighty Casar himself appeared to her anything but imperial the often coarse behavior of the one of Fouche's myrindoms, whose reports enraged Napoleon so much as to make him forget the respect due to a princely lady not his subject. Naturally, therefore, the dislike of Talleyrand's niece to a princely lady not his subject. Naturally, therefore, the dislike of Talleyrand's niece to the Emperor soon grow into hate, fanned as the sentiment was by the cutting sarcasms of the arch diplomatist, in which he freely induged in her presence. Added to this was the singular influence which Talleyrand exercised over a number of ladies of the highest rank, and which, reacting on the young Princess of Courland, made her the devoted adherent of his vast political schemes.

made her the devoted adherent of his vast po-liked schemes.

THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON.

In the middle of March, 1814, a well-known Swiss gentleman, Cæsar la Harpe, had a long interview with Frincess Dorothea, which was followed by his departure for the invading army, and his meeting with an old pupil, no less a personage than Czar Alexander. On the 31st of the same mouth the Czar held his solemn enof the same mouth the Czar held his solemn en-try into Paris, and went straight to the Hotel Talleyrand, where he took up his residence. A few hours after, there is saed from the mansion of the great diplomatist a document by which the crown of France was transferred. the crown of France was transferred from the head of Napoleon I. to that of the Coint of Provence slins Louis XVIII. It was in the drawing room of Princess Borothes that the paper fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty was

drawing room of Frances and the Spaper fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty was soized by the Prince Schwarzenberg and the rulers of Russia and Prussia.

Princess Dorothea accompanied Talleyrand to the Congress of Vienna, and not a little contributed in that brilliant assemblage of princes and ambassadors, to the successes of the great dipomatist. Returned to France she obtained a separation from her husband, and thenseforth devoted herself entirely to the duties devolving upon her as presiding genius of her nucle's devoted herself entirely to the duties devolving upon her as presiding genius of her uncle's household. Twenty years thus spent ended by giving her complete ascendancy over the mind of the Prince, and a mastery over his will such as no one possessed before. When Talleyrand was lying on his deathbed, as full of skepticism as ever, she insisted that he should become re-conciled to the holy Mother Church. He smiled

Silver Springs, the lye noiles from Lebanon. A part of Morgan's robol force is at Lebanon, and a portion came within two miles of Chirch, since then descreedly promoted the characteristic makes of the country for the city have creatly increased.

The weather is hot and likely to continue so. The special dispatches sent from here for the past week have been almost entirely unreliable.

FIRE IN NEWARK.

NEW

Schloss of Sagan, a magnificent palice, our rounded by vast gardens, built by Wallenstein, and fitted up with all the pomp and splendor of a royal residence. In the course of the day vists of congratulation paid by the fendal lords of the neighborhood, Prince Felix, of Lichnowsky, from \$4.56 to \$4.974.

National Republican.

mobile family, possessing large landed estates in Austrian and Prussian Silesia, and celebrated for the geniality of its members for several gen-erations.

A tail, fine, and eminently handsome man, with a halo of romance around him, Felix of

for the geniality of its members for several generations.

A tall, fine, and eminently handsome man, with a halo of romance around him, Felix of Lichnowsky made a deep impression on the Princess. She invited him to stay at her Schloss, and before long she declared herself, without hesitation, deeply and madly in love with him. Notwithstanding the difference of age, the Princess being fifty-three and Prince Felix but thirty-one, he professed to reciprocate her feelings, and agreed to take up his abode at Sagan. The union of hearts was soon drawn still closer by a union of budgets. Prince Felix directed all his creditors to apply at the Schloss of Sagan for payment, and the Princess was too much is love not to take the hint thus given, and paid bills to the amount of very nearly the legacy left to her by her great uncle.

Prince Felix entered the Prussian House of Lords in 1847, and achieved a considerable success as one of the leaders of the Conservative party. Unhappily, through the influence of the Duchess of Sagan, he was chosen the following year into the National Parliament at Frankfort, where, with his Prussian-lord feelings still unaltered, he found himself in the ranks of the ultra-Conservatives. There was a local insurrection at Frankfort, on September 18th, 18th, in the progress of which Prince Felix, in company with a friend, took a ride through the suburbs. Near the village of Borubeim, he was attacked by a furious mob, torn from his horse, and while trying to escape was shot through the breast. When the fatal news reached the Schloss of Sagan, the Princess locked herself up in her room, refusing all sustenance and expressing her determination to follow her lover in death. However, the arrival of one of her sons shook her resolution, and time and change of seenery gradually lessened her immense sorrow, which she gently nursed by erecting numerous incomorials of love within her parks and gradues. "Felix-funk," and "Filix-Sunk," and similar inscriptions throughout the spiendid domain of Sagan, forever

ruh," and "Feliz-bank," and similar inseriptions throughout the splendid domain of Sogau, forever commemorate the remembrance of
Felix of Lielmowsky.

THE PRINCESS'S MEMORE.

Princess Dorothea, Duchess of Sagan, died,
as already stated, a few weeks ago, on the 19th
September last, at her royal residence. She retained her extreme beauty aimost up to the day
of her death, and wonderful stories are tald of
the arts she employed to preserve the perfection
of graces with which nature has gired her. Her
intellect, too, was unimpaired to the last; and
the closing years of her career were occupied
in the compilation of memoirs, destined to see
the light of day at the same period, ordered by
solemn injunction to remain mnopened for thirty years after the death of the writer. It is very
likely, therefore, that the year 1808 may reveal
much that is yet dark in the bloory of Europe
during the Napoleonic period, showing how
mighty events, produced by the armed attruggles
of millions, under the guidance of military genius, have been not unfrequently counteracted
by the sitent intrigues of a few bold and restleas spirits. Even the Mephistophiles of the
French Revolution and arch-diplomanist of the
fire years of a ferroman princess.

POLICE MATTERS. -J. J. Rodgers was POLICE MATTERS.—J. J. Rodigers was arrest-ced on Sunday for profanity. Justice Clayton fined him \$1.58; paid, and was discharged. Wm. McClearley was arrested on Sunday for larceny. Justice Walter turned him over to the military for examination. Benjamin Cooper and Margaret Johnson were arrested on Sunday for fighting. Justice Walter fined them \$1. Dominick Farrell was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of larceny. Justice Walter commit-

Dominick Farreit was arrested on Sanday on unspicion of larceny. Justice Walter commit-ted him to jail for court.

Rosannr Devonshire was arrested on Sunday for being a common drunkard and prastitute. Justice Walter, committed her to the work-house.

Lanza Burk was arrested on Sunday for being drunk and disorderly. Justice Ferguson com-mitted her to the workhouse.

Mrs. M. Brady was arrested on Sunday for disorderly conduct. Justice Call committed her to the workhouse.

John Robinson was arrested on Sunday for theft, Justice Stratton committed him to jail for court.

for court.

Win. Boston was arrested on Sunday for being drunk and disorderly. Justice Strutton fixed him \$1.94.

Edward Murphy was arrested on Sunday for Edward Murphy was arrested on Sunday for disorderly conduct. Taken before Justice Stratton and held for a further hearing. Charles O'Neil and Geo. Peabody were irrested on Sunday on suspicion of stealing a horse. Taken before Justice Stratton and held for a further hearing.

Charles Collins and John Brewer were arrested on Sunday for being drank and disorderly. Justice Stratton fined them \$5.00, which they paid and were discharged.

Daniel Kelcher was arrested on Sunday for drunkenness. Taken before Justice Stratton and held for a further hearing.

Samuel Hauts, Louis Ducket and Jime Ducket were rerested on Sunday for being disorderly. Taken before Justice Stratton and fined \$3.94; each paid and were discharged.

John Brown was arrested on Sunday for being disorderly. Taken before Justice Stratton and fined \$5.94.

THE VERNONT BRIGARD .- The Vermont Bris. ade of nine months' men, consisting of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and

command of Col. A. P. Blimt, of the Twelfthis regiment, as senior offleer. He is a sterling officers, and greatly beloved by his command, among whom the whole is universal that he may be permanently assigned as brigadecommander. The brigade have received orders to prepair to go into winter quarters, and are building huts for shelter against the inelementees of the coming season. It is, doubtless, to be assigned to the force for the "Defence of Washington."

GAMBLING.—On Sanday morning about 2 alcheek Sergeant Hepburn of the Seventh Ward police, with officers Claryoe, Barker, Harmon and Carraher, made a descent on a party of